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62, 17**FENNELL'S****ORCHID NEWS**Published Quarterly by **FENNELL ORCHID CO.**

Orchid Importers, Growers and Hybridists For Over 40 Years

Route 1, Box 230, Homestead, Florida

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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VOL. 6

SPRING-SUMMER — 1952

NO. 1

**BLUE  
RAREST  
OF  
ALL  
ORCHID  
COLORS**  
—  
**EXCLUSIVELY  
IN  
VANDAS**

The only really blue orchid which occurs in the wild is Vanda Caerulea. It is found in the mountains in India, and is generally hard to grow and bloom in the United States. When crossed with other Vandas, its blue color is generally dominant and many fine blue hybrids that grow easily and flower profusely have been developed from it.

Of these Vanda Gilbert Triboulet and Vanda Margaret Fennell are two of the best. Each of these flower several (5 to 7 times) yearly with 1 to 2 spikes of 8 to 16 light blue or lavender long lasting flowers marbled with darker spots.

One peculiarity that all blue vandas have is that they open as small white or very light bluish grey flowers and do not develop their full size or color for several days. They never develop their full color in weak light — they need plenty of sun. This sometimes causes persons to become disappointed in their plants before the plants have had a chance to develop their flowers fully. However, here at the Orchid Jungle nothing attracts more attention from our thousands of visitors than our blue Vandatas.

**BLUE VANDA HYBRIDS**

We have both Vandatas Gilbert Triboulet and Margaret Fennell at the following prices:

2½-in. or 3-in. pots, plants 2½-in. to 3-in tall	\$ 3.50
3-in. pots, plants 3½-in. to 4-in. tall	5.00
4-in. pots, plants 5-in. to 6-in. tall	7.50
4-in. pots, plants 6-in. to 8-in. tall	10.00
4-in. pots, plants 8-in. to 10-in. tall	12.50
5-in. pots, plants 12-in. to 16-in. tall	*25.00

\* Flowering size.



**WHITE PHALAENOPSIS HYBRIDS**—(left), Phalaenopsis Blizzard x Phalaenopsis Doris, and (right) Phalaenopsis Doris x Phalaenopsis Winged Victory growing in Fenorco Plant Food solution. With the methods described below these plants are easily grown and flower freely. Their flowers are long lasting.

**SOMETHING NEW**

Some months ago the results of experiments in growing Phalaenopsis in water at Cornell University were published. This was a completely new and interesting approach and we tried it under our conditions here at the Orchid Jungle. Strangely enough, it works. We have tried many adaptations and have found one way that seems to be a considerable improvement over the original method.

You simply pot the plant in a 50-50 mixture of broken charcoal and peat moss in a tall flower pot, then set this pot in a shallow pan of water containing Fenorco Plant Food.

Phalaenopsis seem particularly adapted to this method, though we have Cattleyas, Vandatas, and many other genera of orchids growing experimentally in this way. A number of our customers are succeeding with Phalaenopsis in water culture, after several of them had failed using conventional methods.

**WOULD  
YOU LIKE  
TO  
EXPERIMENT?**

**A NEW  
AND EASY  
WAY TO  
GROW  
ORCHIDS**

We are carrying on a rather large experiment on the growing (and feeding) of orchids by sub-irrigation. Though this is a method almost never seen in nature, it is easily adapted to the house and our preliminary experiments show that it seems to be particularly adapted to Phalaenopsis. We know it works with them here. We would like to know if it will work with them in your homes in the North, hence the following proposal: We will send you a complete kit consisting of two fine young Phalaenopsis plants 3 to 4 inches across their longest dimension, sufficient potting compound and one pound of Fenorco plant food and full directions. Everything you will need except a pyrex baking dish and 2 6-in. pots from the "dime" store. We will send all of this to you postpaid (total value \$20) after April 15 for \$12.50, provided you will write us giving us a report and a snapshot showing how your plants have grown when they bloom next winter or spring.

Phalaenopsis plants are very beautiful and showy when in bloom. In many ways they are better adapted to house culture than most other orchids, but under the old fashioned methods, they have dried out too much in the house and have not done well. With our new method we think they will grow and bloom easily and well with you.

Therefore, we are willing to send a limited number of you this special experimental offer — two regular \$8.50 plants, plus plant food and potting material **postpaid** all for only \$12.50.

**FENNELL'S ORCHID NEWS**  
**From The Orchid Jungle**  
**Published By**  
**FENNELL ORCHID CO.**  
**Homestead, Florida**

**CULTURAL HINTS**

**AIR**—Give your Cattleya plants plenty of air and light this summer. If possible, put them outside as soon as danger of frost is over and keep them there until the weather becomes nippy next fall. You can hang the plants by wire hangers attached to the pots, under a pergola or under a tree anywhere that they can get about 50% shade. This can be either heavy shade during the 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. period and no shade before and after that, or it can be partial shade through which about 50% of the sun's rays filter throughout the day. If you have several plants, you can make a very satisfactory shade by nailing wooden lath on a light wooden frame—spacing the lath about 1-in. to 1½-in. apart and placing this frame over your plants. The above applies to those of you who grow orchids in greenhouses, also. As many of you will find, the plants like the cooler, airier outside better than too hot greenhouses during the summer.

**DO I NEED A GREENHOUSE?**—If you want to grow a wide range of orchid plants and quite a few of them, a greenhouse is advisable, and particularly, if you like to putter around in a tropical garden in the winter.

You can grow any flowering plant a little better in a greenhouse than in your home and, of course, you can grow some kinds in the greenhouse that you cannot grow in the house. Greenhouses are not too expensive—the sectional, easily assembled ORLYT greenhouse costs only about \$225 for an 8x10-foot house. We are agents for these houses, and they can be purchased thru us as cheaply as anywhere. To this you have to add the costs of the foundation and heating, but very reasonably priced oil and electric heaters are available. You can also obtain very reasonably (through us) thermostatically controlled electric ventilators which open and close as the weather dictates.

If you are interested, write us and we will send you the full details.

**Have you sent us your subscription to the "ORCHID NEWS"? If not, send us your \$1 today, or a year's subscription free with an order of \$10 or more.**

**The Philip Wylie Article****"ANYONE CAN RAISE ORCHIDS"**

We have had an astounding response from the above article. Over 20,000 persons have written us and several thousand others have visited us since its appearance last September in the Saturday Evening Post, and its condensed version which appeared in the December "Readers Digest." Many of these people are now our customers and are beginning to enjoy their own orchids.

The following letters have been received from some of these customers:

I received my orchid plants in November and was really pleased with them, as I got so much more and nicer plants than I expected. One of the plants bloomed the last of January (three blooms on one stem.) \* \* \*

Mrs. H. G.  
Maryville, Mo.

I received my order in perfect condition. There are two large buds on the large plant and I am very pleased with the order and the service.

P. P.  
Forrestville, Conn.

The plants came through in fine shape, and I was most agreeably surprised. They are much finer than I had expected. In fact, they are gorgeous plants \* \* \*

Mrs. E. P.  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

\* \* \* I only have about 40 plants but the definite slow-down in growth that I noticed when I was too ill to fertilize makes me sure that now I'm better and able to give them their feedings, they will really show me how happy they are.

A. K.  
Oroville, Calif.

Your shipment of orchids arrived in splendid condition. Today the first bloom has opened on the hybrid Cattleya. We have had so much pleasure from our plants we wanted you to know.

G. D.  
London Bridge, Va.

Our orchids arrived in good shape. We now have 5 beautiful flowers on the Cattleya. \* \* \* last Thursday I took the plant down to the store. Those people who recognized what the flower was were much impressed with their beauty. \* \* \* Thanks.

G. D.  
Ely, Nev.

I would like to say that I have already noticed the difference in my orchid plants. I have a C. Tityus that has one bulb with bud sheath and both eyes growing like mad since I have been using your Fenorco plant food. \* \* \*

D. C.  
Birmingham, Ala.

\* \* \* The orchid that you sent me arrived in magnificent condition and is presently bearing six magnificent blooms. I am very much pleased.

R. C.  
New York, N. Y.

**DENDROBIM SUPERBUM DEAREI**

—Pure white. Very beautiful and rare. 3-in. pot, plants 6 to 8-in. long.....\$10 ea. Larger plants, 10 to 12-in. long.....\$25 ea.

\* \* \* It is very difficult for me to believe that a package could completely cross this country from one extreme corner to the other and arrive in such perfect condition that it looked like it had been sent over from the corner florist. I am more than pleased with the plants. \* \* \*

H. C.  
Seattle, Wash.

\* \* \* One of them bloomed for Christmas, and the other big one burst forth with twins on one stem, wide open New Year's morning. How do you ever train them to do that? \* \* \*

W. C.  
Chicago, Ill.

(The answer is—We don't. It was an accident.)

The orchid you sent me arrived in perfect condition. The second day after its arrival the two buds began to open. It is perfectly beautiful and I am much thrilled with it. \* \* \*

A. D.  
Louisville, Ky.

Two or three months ago you shipped me my first orchids. These plants are getting along beautifully and I am delighted with them. I would like an additional shipment. \* \* \*

C. C.  
Tallahassee, Fla.

\* \* \* Your shipping package is to be highly recommended. It is most unusual to have plants come through packed as the orchids were. \* \* \*

G. H.  
Milwaukee, Wisc.

**THE FIRST REPORT FROM A PHALAENOPSIS EXPERIMENT**

"I am enclosing two pictures I took of Phalaenopsis Confirmation which show the orchid in bloom. Now it has had blooms for three weeks without a sign of wilting."

M. K.  
Brooklin, Mass.

# How to Pot Your Orchids

## REPOTTING

WHEN your plants have outgrown their pots badly—with one to two bulbs (not just roots)—over the edge of the pot or when the osmunda rots and you can stick your finger easily into it—your plants need repotting. Generally, it is best to repot shortly after the plant has bloomed. Most mature cattleyas need repotting every 2 or 3 years. Unflowered seedlings are best repotted every year or 18 months.

**HOW?** First, remove the plant from the pot by running a knife blade around the inside of the pot and then pry the plant from its pot. Carefully, remove old and rotted osmunda and dead roots from the plant. Then if the plant needs dividing or pruning do so and repot.

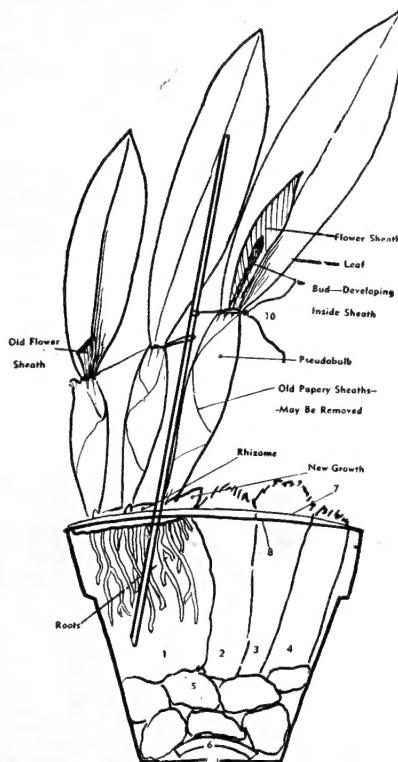
**DIVIDE** only those plants that are too big for 8-in. or 10-in. pots or that are badly crowding by too frequent branching. Plants may safely be divided to 3 or 4 bulb divisions with one lead each, but if you want maximum flower production per plant and per square foot of space keep your plants large, with several leads per plant.

To divide and prune your plants follow these diagrams: (The black circles represent single bulbs. The lines represent the rhizome between the bulbs.)

The back bulbs, if they seem green and plump and particularly if they have a few live roots, are sometimes worthwhile potting. Commercially, we do not believe this to be the case as we can, on the average, flower small seedlings sooner and better. The lead sections can, however, be repotted and grown on easily. Place them in the pots as shown below, giving room for 2 or 3 new bulbs in front of each lead.

To repot the plant place pieces of osmunda between and around the roots until you have a nice ball of roots and

(Continued on Third Column, This Page)



Drawing No. 1

### REPOTTING ORCHIDS (Cattleyas) STEP BY STEP

1. Ball of Osmunda fiber around roots with cut end of rhizome against rim.
- 2, 3, 4. Successive pieces of osmunda (more if needed) placed in the pot in the order named, each pressing the plant back against pot rim. Enough osmunda must be wedged into the pot to hold the plant firmly in place.
5. Charcoal, coke, gravel, broken pieces of pot or any non-calcareous rock pieces for drainage.
6. Piece of broken pot bridging over drainage hole to prevent stoppage of drainage.
7. Cut off osmunda to this line with

shears.

8. Top rim of pot.
9. Not more than one-half of the rhizome's thickness should be covered by osmunda.
10. If stake is needed use galvanized wire and the plant as shown, leaving long ends of string on front to care for succeeding bulbs.

## REPOTTING

(Continued From First Column)

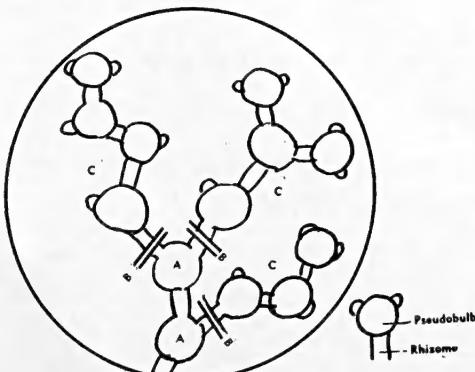
osmunda; place this in the pot on top of the drainage with the back or cut part of the plant against the side of the pot, then add more osmunda from the front constantly pushing it toward the plant. Finally, after plant is firmly and securely potted, cut off ragged edges of osmunda with scissors. The best tool for potting is a small pair of tin snips or a sharpened hammer handle. Be sure to press and pry the osmunda into the pot tightly. When the plant is finally potted, you should be able to pick it up by the leaves without anything coming loose. Plants that have few roots must sometimes be staked (tied to a wire or wood stake) to prevent movement.

The rhizome of the plant must not be covered entirely—it should sit on the osmunda with not more than half its height covered. (The rhizome is the horizontal stem from which the pseudobulbs arise.) Plants that are potted too deeply die.

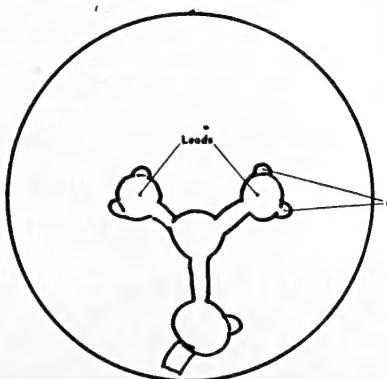
**MATERIALS**—Clay flower pots are best (obtainable from your neighborhood hardware or seed store). If you can get  $\frac{3}{4}$  or "azalea" pots so much the better. Plants seem to grow as well in them and as they have wider bottoms they are harder to knock over. The slit pots we often use are not necessary to home or greenhouse culture. We use many of them because under our automatic sprinklers they are safer as they give surer and faster drainage.

(Continued on Page Three)

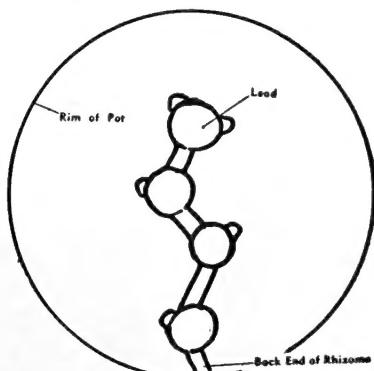
Drawing No. 2—A—Back bulbs. B—Points at which rhizome is cut. C—Front division for repotting.



How to Divide Your Orchid Plant



Showing How Front Divisions Are Placed In Pots



## ORCHID DISEASES AND INSECTS

**DISEASES**—Almost the only disease attacking orchids in the small collection is Black Rot. This is usually caused by too much water or too much humidity. The symptoms are soft black, dead areas in the leaf or bulb—often edged with yellow. This disease on plants that are kept wet at night or in a too humid house spreads rapidly. There is no cure—that is, you cannot bring the dead areas back to life. It can usually be arrested by cutting out, with a sharp clean knife, the affected areas. Be sure to cut back far enough from the dead or discolored area to be in clean healthy tissue. Then dust the cut area with powdered sulphur and keep the plant and the rest of the collection drier than normal for the next several weeks.

**INSECTS AND ANIMAL PESTS**—Only three or four insect or animal pests of orchids are not controlled by Fenorco spray containing DDT. These are mice, mites, including red spiders, springtails and snails (or slugs). For mice, traps or baits containing Warfarin are probably best. Mites (microscopic generally brown or red spider-like insects that turn leaves of Dendrobiums, Cyrtidiums, Cymbidiums, etc.) grayish, are best controlled by Dimite, or by washing in soap suds, or by dusting with sulphur. Springtails (the small soft-bodied sometimes jumping insects occasionally seen on the osmunda or pots) are easily killed by dusting the pot and osmunda with 10% Chlordane powder.

Snails and slugs are probably the worst of the above. The only control we know for them is dusting or spraying or baiting for them with Metaldehyde. Complete control can be obtained by a couple of sprayings or dustings with a 50% Metaldehyde wettable powder. This is made by rubbing equal parts Metaldehyde and Calcium Sulphate through a fine screen and then mixing it in your sprayer at the rate of 2 pounds to 12½ gallons of water. Keep rapidly agitated while spraying—spray plants, benches, floors, and walls. Metaldehyde is a very potent stomach poison for all warm blooded animals, including humans, and must be very carefully handled. Metaldehyde is obtainable from Nicet Chemical Division, U. S. Vanadium Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The worst insects that affect orchids including ants, scale, cockroaches, sowbugs, thrips, and mealy bugs are easily kept in check by monthly spraying or dipping with Fenorco Plant Spray containing DDT at the rate of 48 or 50 parts water to one part Fenorco.

The orchid grower with a few plants may disregard all of the above and keep his plants clean by regular washing with an old toothbrush with Ivory soap and water.

## The Anatomy of Orchid Plants

Orchid plants are commonly divided into two groups as to their method of growth: Those that grow in the ground (*terrestrials*), and those that grow in elevated positions on trees and rock cliffs, etc. (*epiphytes*). Each of these groups is further divided into two types as to the structure of the plants.

Orchid plants that grow with a central stem which grows straight up and lengthens indefinitely season after season are called *monopodials*. These monopodial orchids have leaves that are carried alternately on the central stem and bloom stems come out of the central stem between the leaf and the stem. Most of these types also put out aerial roots where leaf and stem meet.

Orchid plants that grow with a creeping stem from which many bulbs or stems grow upright and which puts out new growth periodically, usually on a seasonal basis, are called *sympodials*. The creeping stem or *rhizome* (as it is correctly named) can branch and grow in several directions. This type of plant grows new bulbs or stems, blooms on them, then grows a new set and blooms on these. The rhizome advances periodically in a lateral fashion as each new growth is made.

Thus with the two main groups, *epiphytes* and *terrestrials*, and their two sub-types, *monopodials* and *sympodials*, we have four basic types of orchid plant growth. These are: Sympodial epiphytes, monopodial epiphytes, sympodial terrestrials, and monopodial terrestrials. Examples of all four of these types are quite common in orchid collections but most of the commonly grown orchids are sympodial epiphytes.

The drawings in this folder are of a sympodial epiphyte orchid. The *rhizome* is the stem that creeps along the surface of the osmunda (black fern root fiber) in the pot. Note that this rhizome can branch as shown in drawing No. 2. The bulbs, or *pseudo bulbs* as they are correctly called, grow up from this rhizome. The *leaf* (or leaves depending on type of orchid) grows out at the top of the bulb. These leaves usually will live and last for several years but some types of orchids are deciduous and drop

(Continued on Next Page)

## MOSQUITO CONTROL

Several years ago we accidentally found that our Fenorco Plant Spray containing DDT is a very potent means of controlling mosquitoes. Sometimes here in South Florida we have mosquitoes floating in on the Southwest wind from the Everglades literally by the millions. At such times it is very difficult to work or to play outdoors. About three years ago we found that there were no mosquitoes in our lathhouses even though a few feet away in the Jungle there were millions of them. Now we spray not only our orchid plants but the paths in our Jungle, around the office, packing and potting sheds, etc., and we can completely control mosquitoes at all times.

Our Fenorco Plant Spray not only kills the insects but it acts as a repellent and though the insects are only a few feet away they do not come where it has been sprayed.

It is not effective at night if you have lights. Apparently the insects are attracted more by light than by blood.

The spray is best applied with a power sprayer, and grass, bushes, buildings, etc., where the insects might hide should be covered thoroughly with it. A spraying usually controls mosquitoes for about 10 days.

## POTTING

There are *three* rules of potting:

1. *The plant must be securely held in the pot.*—It must not wiggle or move when the pot is moved, the leaves touched or the plant watered. If the plant moves, the very tender little root tips are injured and quit growing. Firmness in potting is accomplished by prying the osmunda into the pot until no more can be added. Most professional potters pound the last few pieces into place, using a great deal of strength.

2. *The plant must drain easily and quickly.*—When water is poured on the top of the osmunda in the pot, it should run through immediately.

3. *Don't overpot.* Try to allow room for about two to three years' growth only. There is no use giving more than this amount of room. The osmunda won't last over two to three years in any case.

## FENORCO PLANT SPRAY

Containing DDT

*The Best All-round Spray For  
Most Orchid Insect Pests*

One Pint, Postpaid.....	\$3.50
One Quart, Postpaid.....	\$5.50
One Gallon, Postpaid.....	\$16.00

## NEW USES FOR FENORCO PLANT FOOD

Many of our friends are finding that Fenorco Plant Food is very helpful in getting strong and early growth on vegetable and flower seedlings. The best method is to soak the seed beds or pans in the regular solution just after the seeds are planted and regularly each week thereafter.

One of our friends fed his prize Dahlias with a gallon of the Fenorco solution (1 teaspoonful Fenorco to 1 gallon water) each week and had the finest, strongest stemmed and largest flowers he had ever grown, while another man fed his tomato plants the same way and reports that he had the largest, meatiest and best tasting tomatoes he had ever seen.

Fenorco solution is also very useful in helping newly transplanted plants (either annual or perennial) to become established.

If you want the biggest and finest roses you have ever seen, water your rose bushes weekly with a gallon of Fenorco solution per bush.

Of course, Fenorco Plant Food should be considered as an adjunct to and not a substitute for good cultural practices, good soil, good plants, etc.

### HOW AND WHY YOU SHOULD FEED YOUR ORCHIDS

Orchids are very little different from other green plants in their requirements. They need heat, light, air, water and food. We growers often pay great attention to the first four requirements and neglect the fifth. Our experiments here at the Orchid Jungle, over a period of six years and on many thousands of plants, show that we can greatly increase both the flower productivity and speed of growth of our plants by feeding.

The experiences of thousands of our amateur customers also prove that regular feeding makes the difference between success and failure for most of them in growing and reblooming the plants.

If you want faster growing, larger plants, with more and better flowers, feed your plants regularly each week with Fenorco Plant Food.



DENDROBIUM NOBILE

### The Anatomy of Orchid Plants

(Continued From Preceding Page)  
their leaves every year. At the joint of bulb and leaf, the flower sheath develops. This flower sheath is a leaf-like envelope that protects the flower buds while they are forming. The buds grow up through this sheath and break out through the top. If a plant makes a flower sheath, this is a good sign that it is going to bloom. The buds take about six weeks to develop from the time that they are first visible at the bottom of the sheath until the flowers open. These buds do not necessarily start to develop as soon as the sheath forms, however, as some types wait for several months until their flowering season comes along.

At the bottom of the front, or lead, bulb there are two "eyes" or buds. These are the growing points which will grow and make the new growth which will bloom the next time. Normally only one of these buds develops into a new bulb and the other one stays dormant. These dormant buds will live for several years and can develop at any time if the plant is strong enough. Sometimes when a plant is growing strongly both of the buds on the lead bulb will develop. This results in a branching of the plant and really strong plants will branch on almost every lead bulb. As these new buds develop and grow, the rhizome slowly creeps across the pot. The old, or "back-bulbs", at the back of the plant gradually weaken and die of old age. Usually the leaf turns yellow or brownish, shrivels and drops off. The bulb then usually will live for two or three years longer until it, too, shrivels and dies. This is a normal process and nothing to worry about as long as the plant is growing well at the front. A strong and healthy plant will usually put out two new growths for every one that dies. In this way the plant is steadily increasing in size. As long as the plant holds its own, it is doing alright, but if old bulbs die faster than new ones develop, then something is wrong and the plant and its growing conditions should be checked thoroughly for the reason.

#### DENDROBIUM NOBILE Feb.-Mar.)

Beautiful lavender flowers in short spikes.

3-in. pot, plants 4 to 6-in. tall....\$5.00 ea.

(Continued From Page One)

**OSMUNDA**—Obtainable from most large seed stores or directly from us. Bags with sufficient for 3 or 4 6-inch pots, \$3.50 postpaid; bales, enough for 40 to 50 pots, \$15.00 FOB Homestead.

**CHARCOAL or COKE**—For drainage (or use broken pots) obtainable from coal companies, hardware and sporting goods stores at times.

### VANDA STRAP LEAVED HYBRIDS--

We have many kinds of strap leaved Vanda hybrids. We believe the best to be the blue Gilbert Triboulet and Margaret Fennell because they produce 3 or 4 flowers for every one any of the others have. On the other hand, the Vanda Sanderiana hybrids such as V. Rothschildiana and Vanda Tatzeri have somewhat larger and showier flowers but do not produce nearly so many flowers per year. Strap leaved Vanda hybrids are priced at from \$3.50 to \$25.00 per plant according to size. We have them in blue, pink, and yellow shades.

**Vanda terete hybrids.**—These plants produce quill-like leaves and are very free flowering under outdoor tropical conditions. They are no good north of Florida. Collection of three cuttings each 15-in. tall, two Vanda Miss Joaquim, one Miss Van Deun, and one seedling, 6-in. to 8-in. tall, in a 2-inch pot, total \$10.00.

**Vanda semi-terete hybrids.**—These are hybrids between the strap-leaved Vanda and the terete Vanda. They also require full tropical sun and should not be attempted north of Florida.

**Vanda Dorothy Warne.**—15-in. to 18-in. plants, flowering size in 5-inch pots, \$17.50 each.

**Vanda Miss Joquin X Vanda Suavis**—Plants 15-in. to 18-in. plants flowering size in 5-inch pots, \$17.50 each.

**Aranda Mars**—Long sprays of long lasting pink flowers—interesting and unusual 15-in. cuttings .....\$10.00 ea.

**Aranda Queen of the Purples**—An interesting and rare hybrid—flowers as above but lavender-blue in color—free flowering—long lasting—15-in. cutting, at .....\$15.00 ea.

## FENORCO HYDROPONIC PLANT FOOD

Thoroughly proven by four years of experiments on thousands of plants and over three years constant use on our whole collection.

Used Successfully by Thousands of Orchid Growers Around the World

	As Part of An- other Order Sent Express Collect.
1 pound Postpaid.....	\$1.75
5 pounds Postpaid.....	\$4.50
10 pounds Postpaid.....	\$8.00
	\$1.00
	\$3.75
	\$7.00

FENNELL ORCHID COMPANY, HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA

# Add Spice to Your Orchid Collection

*Peristeria elata (The Holy Ghost Orchid)*—This very interesting terrestrial orchid is easily grown and quite satisfactory producing tall spikes of small cup-shaped flowers which have a perfect white dove's head in the center. They are often called "Dove Orchids" or "Holy Ghost Orchids." Small plants are very slow growing and it may take years to bloom one, but large plants, if grown strongly, bloom each year. Large strong plants of two to three bulbs each are \$25.00.

*Broughtonia sanguinea*.—Probably the most beautiful and easiest grown of the red flowered orchids belonging to the Cattleya and Epidendrum groups. Small Cattleya-like blood red flowers on long spikes, each flower about 1-in. in diameter and from 6 or 8 to 12 or 15 borne on each spike. Grows easily with Cattleyas. Newly imported plants just established in pots, but making nice growth—4-inch pot size, \$12.50 each; 5-inch pot size, \$17.50 each.

*Epidendrum Radicans (and hybrids)*  
The Boutonniere Orchid for the gentleman of the house. We have a wide variety of Epidendrum hybrids of the Radicans group. These plants all produce terminal clusters of small flowers, perfect orchid shape, each flower from  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. to 1-in. in diameter borne 10 to 12 to a cluster. As the flowers become old and drop off they are replaced by young flowers from the center of the cluster. Each cluster remains in bloom for several weeks. Collection of four small plants in 3-inch pots, blooming size, each different, \$10.00.

*Chysis bractescens*.—A very interesting Mexican orchid with pendant bulbs and wide, thin deciduous leaves. Produces 3 to 8 2-inch heavy waxy white flowers which have the appearance of being carved from snow. Flowering size plants, \$15.00 each.

*Cycnoches chlorochilon (The Swan Orchid)*—This plant produces large cigar-shaped bulbs and long, wide, thin deciduous leaves. The flower spike is produced from the bulb after the foliage has fallen. On large bulbs sometimes as many as 4 or 5 spikes are produced. The flowers are large and fragrant and a beautiful chartreuse green in color. They resemble the swan in shape, hence the name. \$10.00 and \$15.00 each.

*Dendrobium moschatum*.—Produces long evergreen stems with drooping sprays of apricot or peach colored flowers at the ends of the stems in May. Plants in 3-in. pots, 6 to 8-in. tall, \$5 ea. Flowering size, 30 to 36-in. tall 4-in. pots.....\$15 ea.



**CATTLEYA SKINNERI**

*Cattleya Skinneri*.—This is one of the most satisfactory of all cluster Cattleyas. There are two varieties differing very little except in their blooming season. Each produces long cane-like bulbs with two leaves at the top and clusters of 2½-in. to 3-in. dark purplish lavender flowers. Flowers February and March. Plants in 5-inch pots, to flower on one or two bulbs, \$8.50 each, to flower on two or three bulbs, \$12.50 each. Variety Autumnalis flowers October and November and is priced the same as the above.

*Phaius grandifolius (The Nun's Hood Orchid)*.—One of the best known and easiest grown of all orchids. Grows in any good rich garden soil and is easily grown as a house plant. Flowers brown with violet lips. Flowering size plants, \$8.50 each, larger plants \$12.50 each.

*Phalaenopsis*.—With the discovery of the subirrigation method of growing these plants, we are finding that they are easily grown in the home. We have dozens of different kinds, both medium and large flowered varieties in white or lavender shades. Phalaenopsis is one of the fastest growing of all orchid genera, and small 2-inch pot plants can be expected to bloom within a year. The large flowered white types can be kept in bloom almost constantly when well grown by cutting the flower spikes after the flowers have fallen just behind the last old flower. The spike will then branch and another flower spike will be produced which will bloom within six to eight weeks. The flowers are particularly long lasting, sometimes remaining on the plants for as much as two months. Fine varieties in 2-inch pots, plants, 3-in. to 4-in. across the longest dimension, \$8.50 ea.

Large size 5-inch to 8-inch across longest dimension .....\$15.00

*ONCIDIUM LURIDUM*.—This is considered the best Florida native orchid. Practically extinct in the wild in Florida. Our plants were imported from Cuba and Jamaica. Good plants in 5-in. and 6-in. pots, leaves 12 to 18-in. long .....\$10.00 ea.

*Dendrobiums*.—This is a large family of very beautiful orchids and contains some of the most satisfactory plants for the amateur grower. We have literally hundreds of different kinds, though many of them are in too small numbers to catalogue. The following are among our best:

*Dendrobium Phalaenopsis*—Produces long spikes of small Phalaenopsis-like flowers about 2-in. in diameter lavenderish pink in color. Plants flowering size in 3-inch pots, \$7.50 each.

*Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Dixon's Variety Seedlings*.—These are generally darker and larger flowered than the above. Unflowered plants in 2-inch pots, 2-in. to 3-in. tall, \$7.50 each.

*Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Alba*.—Seedlings from plants with pure white flowers, should be white and very beautiful and rare. Plants in 2-inch pots, 2-in. to 3-in. tall, \$7.50 each.

*Dendrobium Sanders Crimson*.—This is a complex hybrid which varies very greatly, some plants producing dark flowers and some very light nearly white flowers. Free flowering and long lasting. Plants in 4-inch pots, 15-in. to 18in. tall, \$17.50 each.

**EPIDENDRUM ATROPURPUREUM**—  
One of the finest of all Epidendrums. Bulbs heavy and round, leaves long, heavy, and strap-like. Flowers heavy, long lasting, yellow and brown sepals and petals with a large, showy lip which in some varieties is dark lavender, while in others it is white. Both types are equally showy. Strong plants in 5-in. pots .....\$8.50 ea.

One or more of any of the above plants will add interest to your collection. We generally have them all, though sometimes not enough to list.

## COLOR TRANSPARENCIES OF ORCHIDS

We have a large collection of very fine 35 mm Kodachrome transparencies of our orchids. There are pictures of Cattleyas, Laelio-Cattleyas, Brasso-Cattleyas, Dendrobiums, Vandals, Cypripediums, Renantheras, and Phalaenopsis in the full collection. A good representative collection of copies of our pictures consists of 20 pictures, each different. The collections are priced as follows:

- 3 pictures for \$1.35 postpaid.
- 10 pictures for \$3.75 postpaid.
- 20 pictures for \$7.50 postpaid.

**FENNELL ORCHID COMPANY, HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA**

# FENNELL'S ORCHID CATALOGUE 1952

## FENNELL'S ORCHID SEED LIST

**262.**—*C. Princess Margaret* very fine dark X *BC Princess Patricia* very fine large. *Princess Margaret* is a beautiful heavy textured round dark flower, while *Princess Patricia* is larger with a large lip, heavy texture but not quite so round. Both are strong growing and outstanding as to the quality of their flowers. This should be a very fine Brasso *C.*

**263.** (*LC Windermere X C. Trimos*) Very heavy textured, medium size, extremely round dark flower, blooms in late February or early March X *C. Enid* fine dark, heavy textured, large which is very strong growing and blooms several times yearly. This cross should make a freer flowering dark brilliant flower of excellent shape and texture.

**264.**—*C. St. Petersburg Var. Gigantea* X *C. St. Petersburg Var. Excelsior*.—Two of our finest, largest and heaviest textured varieties of *C. St. Petersburg* have been used here. These plants are both very strong growing and extremely free flowering, blooming at almost any time during the year. We have had 40 flowers from one 6-inch pot of *St. Petersburg Gigantea* in one year. The plants regularly produce two to three crops of blooms in one year for us.

**265.**—*C. Bob Betts X C St. Petersburg*—Very fine variety. *C. Bob Betts* has a very heavy textured and large round flower but blooms only once yearly in late winter or early spring. One plant of this lot received the President's Silver Trophy at the 1952 Miami Orchid Show.

The *C. St. Petersburg* is much freer flowering, blooming 2 to 3 times per year and is very strong growing with heavy textured, well-shaped pure white flowers. This should make an excellent white and should be freer flowering than the average.

**266.**—*C. St. Petersburg X C White Empress*.—Two strong growing large flowering whites used here. Both have heavy texture and good shape. This should be a very fine pure white hybrid.

**267.**—*C. Schroederiae X LC George S. Ball*.—A previous cross of these two parents gave about one-half the plants with yellow or orange colored flowers while the other half had lavender flowers with dark purple lips. The seedlings were strong growing and the flowers were about 3-in. to 3½-in. in diameter, larger than the *George Ball* parent, but not so large as the *Schroederiae*. They bloom in late February, March and April.

**268.**—*C. Hardiana Alba* cream sepals

and petals, dark brilliant lip *X BLC Calif* medium yellow sepals and petals, large dark gold and crimson lip. This should produce a large flowered yellow of good quality, blooming in fall and early winter.

**269.**—*LC 140 (LC Martinetti XLC Page Platt)*.—Bright orange-yellow sepals and petals, very deep blood-red lip *X C. Admiration*—light lavender sepals and petals, deep crimson lip. This should produce bronze, yellow and lavender flowers. The *Admiration* plant has very large beautifully shaped flowers while No. 140 has yellow color and a very deep red lip. There will undoubtedly be a wide variation between the seedlings of this cross, but some of them should be exceptionally fine.

**270.** *C. Trimos x LC Altesse*.—A very fine, large, round, dark *Trimos* with heavy texture, crossed with our fine *LC Altesse*. Should bloom in Feb.-Mar.

and be a very high quality flower.  
**271.** *C. Lueddemannia Jungle Prince x C. Enid Fennell's Var.*.—Both parents used here are very large, free flowering and strong growing. Should produce large, dark flowers around the calendar.

**272.** *LC Brittania rubra x C. Lueddemannia superba*.—This should make a dark to very dark LC with fine shape and size. It will probably flower several times per year.

**273.** *C. Schroederiae x Aurantiaca*.—The combination of these two identical parents produced the fine lot of *C. Wolsteriana* which has been one of our most popular items for the past two years. Flowers about 2½ to 3-in. in diameter in clusters, colors varying from light peach through many shades of yellow and apricot to deep burnt orange. Blooms Feb.-Mar.

Prices of any of the foregoing per packet sufficient for ten 500CC flasks, \$15.00; half packet, \$8.00; and one-fourth packet, \$5.00.

## FINE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS

### No.

**80** (Lgt.)—**Blc. Fragrance**. Large light colored fragrant flowers, fine Brasso lip, year round.

5-in. pot, flowering size .....	\$25.00
4-in. pot, plant 8-in. to 10-in. tall, not in sheath .....	12.50

**81** (Dk.)—**C. Leda x C. Gigas**. Large brilliant flowers, mostly dark fine shape, fall.

5-in. pot, flowering size .....	\$25.00
5-in. pot; selected varieties .....	50.00

**R145**—(*Lc. Pamela x C. Gatton Ruby*) x *Bc. Hartland*. Very fine large brasso with heavy texture and fine form, brilliant coloring, mostly dark, winter.

5-in pot; flowering size .....	\$35.00
5-in. pot; selected varieties .....	\$40.00 to \$75.00

**R149** (lav.)—**C. Amantic x C. Angelina**. Nice lavender blooms, free flowering.

5-in. pot; flowering size .....	\$12.50
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**R146** (Dk.)—**Bc. Hartland x Blc. Dryades**. Very similar to No. 145 and should be very fine and mostly dark.

4-in. pots, plants 8-in. to 10-in. tall .....	\$25.00
3-in. pots, plants 5-in. to 6-in. tall .....	12.50

**893** (PW)—**C. Snowdon alba x Douai alba**. Very fine, pure white 4-in. pot, plant 8-in. to 10-in. tall; should bloom on next bulb .....

.....	\$17.50
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**B200** (PW)—**C. St. Petersburg**.—The finest pure white we know blooms two or three times yearly, strong heavy textured flower.

5-in. pot, plant flowering size .....	\$35.00
5-in. pot; selected varieties .....	60.00

**P552** (PW)—**C. Edithiae fine var. x C. Intertexta Juliette**. A very fine pure white winter bloomer.

5-in. pots; flowering size .....	\$25.00
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**P566** (Dk.)—**Lc. Windermere x Mossiae**. A very fine cross for late winter-early spring, mostly dark and of very fine texture and shape.

4-in. pots, plant 8- to 10-in. tall; should bloom on next bulb .....	\$22.50
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**P562** (Dk.)—**C. Mossiae very fine var x Lc. Princess Margaret fine type**. This should be a very fine dark for early spring.

4-in. pots, plant 8-in. to 10-in. tall; should bloom on next growth .....	\$22.50
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## Plants For the Small Private Collection

Many of our readers have asked us for our ideas on "what constitutes a good small orchid collection." Of course, this depends upon a number of things. First, whether you want to cover the whole year with flowers; second, whether you want just large flowered plants (Cattleyas) or also some of the beautiful and interesting spray orchids and botanicals.

Here are some collections for the private grower:

### LARGE FLOWERS

(*Cattleya* Species and Hybrids)  
(All in various shades of lavender)

25 plants	50 plants
10 <i>Cattleya trianaei</i> (Nov.-Mar.)	20
6 <i>Cattleya Mossiae</i> (Apr.-May)	12
6 <i>Cattleya Gaskelliana</i> (May-Aug.)	12
3 <i>Cattleya Labiata</i> or <i>C. Persissima</i> (Sept.-Oct.)	6

The above will give you a good basic collection of easily grown plants. To it you can add any of the higher quality hybrids listed in the "Orchid News." Many growers start with Species plants in flowering sizes and add unflowered hybrid plants which are cheaper than full-sized hybrids and which start flowering one or more years later. You will find several sizes and many kinds of hybrids listed in each issue of the "Orchid News."

### AN APOLOGY

The great flood of letters and business which descended upon us after the publication of the Philip Wylie article, "Any-one Can Raise Orchids," in the Saturday Evening Post last September made it impossible for us to put out our regular Fall and Winter issues of the "Orchid News." We hope to publish it more regularly in the future.

## SPRAY AND CLUSTER ORCHIDS

(Smaller Flowers But Very Beautiful)

**DENDROBIUM SUPERBUM** (Feb.-Mar.) Deciduous, produces long pendant bulbs which are covered with flowers in February or March. Should be dried severely beginning about Oct. 15th until it flowers. During that time wants water only about once monthly, just enough to keep bulbs from shriveling. Grows with Cattleyas. Flowers dark lavender purple.  
3-in. pot, plants 4 to 6-in. long; October delivery ..... \$5.00 ea.

**DENDROBIUM FIMBRIATUM OCULATUM** (Apr.-May). Upright bulbs with several drooping spikes of bright orange flowers.  
4-in. pot, plants 12 to 15-in. tall; October delivery ..... \$12.50 ea.

**ONCIDIUM SPLENDIDUM** (Dec.-Feb.) One of the showiest and easiest grown Oncidioms. Sepals and petals yellow barred brown. Lip large, heavy, brilliant yellow.  
4-in. pot, plants flowering size \$10 ea.

### PHALAENOPSIS (Pinks)

**PHAL. LEDA**.—Long, many flowered sprays of 2-in. white or very light pink flowers, the lower sepals of which are freely spotted with brown or rose.

**PHAL. PINK HAWAII**.—Medium to dark lavender pink, medium sized flowers of good texture on branched sprays.

**PHAL. CONFIRMATION x PHAL HAWAII**.—Very similar to above; sometimes flowers are larger.

Prices and sizes of three foregoing varieties.

Plants in 4-in. pots, 5 to 7-in. across longest dimension of leaves, \$12.50 ea.  
4-in. pots, 8 to 10-in. across longest dimension of leaves ..... \$17.50 ea.

**PHALAENOPSIS (White)**.—Large flowers.

**PHAL. BLIZZARD x PHAL. DORIS**.—

This is a very fine large white with an occasional light pink stain on the backs of the sepals and petals; 3-in. pot, plants 4 to 6-in. across longest dimension, flowering size ..... \$12.50 ea.  
3-in. pot, plants 6 to 8-in. across longest dimension, flowering size \$17.50 ea.

**PHAL. DORIS x PHAL. WINGED VICTORY**.—This is our finest white Phalaenopsis; large, pure white flowers, strong growing; 3-in. pot, plants leaves 4 to 6-in. across longest dimension, flowering size ..... \$15.00 ea.

3-in. pot, flowering size, 6 to 8-in. across longest dimension ..... \$20.00 ea.

**PHAL. CHIEFTAIN**.—A large, strong growing plant, pure white flowers; 3-pot; plants 4 to 6-in. across leaves, at ..... \$12.50 ea.  
6-in. to 8-in. across leaves ..... \$17.50

### NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO SHIP ORCHIDS

While we ship the year around, the period April 15 to November 15 is the best in which to ship. We always guarantee safe delivery and pack very carefully.

## FINE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS

### C. ARDMORE x LC MODEL FCC—

Both parents very dark and fine. 4-in. pots, plants 6-8-in. tall ..... \$12.50 ea.

### C. ALWINII JANE FROMAN x C. HASSALLII COWANS VAR. FCC.—

Should make a very fine white with colored lip. 4-in. pots, plants 6-8-in. tall ..... \$12.50 ea.

### N. 896—C. ALBOR x C. MENDELLII—

Fine shape, dark lip, lavender sepals and petals. Flowers late winter, early spring—5-in. pot; plants flowering size ..... \$17.50 ea.

5-in. pot, plant 12-in. to 15-in.

tall ..... 25.00 ea.

### 904. C. Enid alba x C. Mrs. Frank Knollys.—

Fine large flowers with white sepals and petals and dark purple and gold lips. Flowering size plants in 5-in. pots ..... \$25.00 ea.

### No. 901—C. ENID ALBA—

Large, very fine, pure white sepals and petals. Mottled lavender and gold lip—5-in. pot—plants 1 lead, flowering size, at ..... \$25.00 ea.

Larger plants, two or more leads, from ..... \$35.00 to \$50.00 ea.

P 553—C. Pegeen Fitzgerald x C. Clemetine Goldfarb—Very similar to C. St. Petersburg. Those that have bloomed have been very fine pure whites.

4-in. pot, plants 8-in. to 10-in. tall ..... \$17.50 ea.

P 870—C. MARION DAVIES x C. TRIANAEI BROOMHILLS.—One of the best quality winter flowering pure whites. Fine shape and texture; 5-in. pot, plants flowering size, 1 lead, at ..... \$25.00 ea.

C 149—C. TRIMOS—Fine shape, lavender sepals and petals, dark lip, flowers Feb.-Apr.; 4-in. pot; plants should bloom next growth ..... \$12.50

5-in. pot; plants flowering size ..... \$17.50

139—BLC DOROTHY FENNELL x C. TRIANAEI—Several of these have bloomed and are very fine. Large full lips, light lavender and yellow. Sometimes dark markings in the lip. Very stylish flowers with heavy texture; 3-in. pot, plants 6 to 8-in. tall ..... \$10.00

4-in. pot; plants 10 to 12-in. tall ..... \$15.00

4-in. pot, 10 to 12-in. tall in sheath ..... \$25.00

77—C. BOWRINGIANA x LC EVA SHILL—Should be a fine dark medium size; flowers in clusters of 6 or 8; probably fall flowering; 3-in., pot, plants 6 to 8-in. tall ..... \$6.00

4-in. pot, plants 8 to 10-in. tall, \$10.00

(BC PENELOPE x LC NELLA) x LC MIRANDA — Varying shades of bronze and yellows are expected with good shape, strong growing; 4-in. pot, plants 8 to 10-in. tall ..... \$17.50 ea.

P 572—LC HELEN WILMER AM x LC ALTESSE—Very fine shape and color, late winter flowering; 5-in. pot; plants flowering size, 1 lead, \$25.00 ea.

217—LC ALTESSE x C. MARSTONII.

Should be a very fine late winter, lavender with dark lip, strong growing; 3-in. pot, plants 6 to 8-in. tall, \$7.50 ea.

4-in. pot, plants 8-10-in. tall ..... \$12.50 ea.

223—C. MOSSIAE x C. HAROLD—Like a larger, better Mossiae, flowers Mar.-Apr.; 4-in. pot; plants should bloom next growth ..... \$12.50 ea.